We regret to see so large a failing off in the principal articles a list of sixteen articles, the first quarter of 1868 shows a falling of in ten, and these the principal products of the Islands. It is true that the plantations have been unable to get all their that sufficient remains on the plantations to make up the de-The first and third quarters of 1867 showed a slight gain over

doubt, that our exports were decreasing. In looking over the importations for 1867, we find that they exceeded those of 1866, or, in other words, that our purchases are increasing to the same proportion as our sales decrease, enforce them on the part of those in authority.

Imdorts. Exports. Inc. Imports. \$ 894,054 05 \$ 744,413 54 \$149,640 51 1,653,388 95 1,113,28 81 50,040 14 1,553,565 95 1,430,211 82 220 000 14 This shows that we have purchased from abroad in five ment of home production for home consumption. years goods to the amount of \$6.883,599 68; and that our sales for the same period amount to \$5,800,197 80-or an excess of

purchases over sales of \$993,401 84. In discussing the preceding figures with some of our merthe exhibit as an unhealthy one, while two make the attempt to prove the contrary. We have not the space to argue the matter; but we sak, does not the depressed state of trade arise from the fact that our purchases are largely in excess of our sales? Are we rich in anything but credits?

Monday opened dull in a business way, and matters have not

the Hawailan bark Bernice cleared with a full outilt to prose-The Suren is louding slowly. The R. W. Wood is in the hands of the ship carpenters undergoing a thorough overhaul. The Comet will secure a freight and leave for San Francisco

The Celestis is looked for hourly, and will be laid on for San-Francisco immediately. Freight is now awaiting her arrival. COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The proprietors of the leading from works in South Wales have given notice of a reduction of wages, after Jan. 1, 1868, of 10 P cent. There were 50,722,292 hushels of grain received at Chicago

during the past year, 1,846,000 barrels of from: Of the grain received 18,000,000 bushels were wheat, and corn 33,000,000 bush. The number of hugs received is 1,900,000; cattle, 225,605; pounds of hides, 25,983,000; pounds of wool, 10,000,000; and of humber, 862,000,000 feet. and of humber, 862,000,000 feet.

The Indian cotton culture is the subject of a late report of the Cotton Commissioners of India.—They represent 611,722 acres as under cotton in the central provinces, and 1,891,780 in Bombay.—In the former there is much the same acreage as last year, or six and a half per cent. of the cultivated land. In Bombay it is less, the area in 1866-67 having been 1,978,181 acres. The crop for 1867 was about one-third less than in 1866.

The French navy now consists of 122 sailing ships and 344 steamers. Of the latter 44 are frencheds, 187 screws and 113 publies. These 467 ships are of 92,571 horse power, and carry 6,784 gams. Besides these, 32 ships, namely, 16 franches, 14 pasities. These 60 surps and 3 ships, namely, 16 ironclasis, 14 screws and 2 sailing vessels are now building for the govern-

The statistics elicited by the Ways and Means Commi The statistics elicited by the Ways and Means Committee in its investigation of the whisky frames, show that the Government has collected only sighteen cents instead of two dollars per gallon. These scatistics were based on the data furnished by the records of the Revenus Bureau, and did not include any estimate for the losses which the Government has sustained since June last. It is probable that the detail statement will show that less than nine cents per gallon have been collected during the present fiscal year.

Shipe' Maile

For Windward Pours—Per Kilanea, Monday.
For San Francisco—Fer Comet, about Wednesday next

## PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS. 4—Star Kilanea, McGregor, from Kanai.
4—Schr Nottie Merrill, Lambert, from Kanai.
4—Schr Mary, Nika, from Kanai.
4—Schr Marikla, fform Masi.
5—Schr Marikla, fform Masi.
5—Schr Marikla, fform Molokai.
5—Schr Yette, Johnson, from Kanai.
6—Am wh bark Fanny, Hanting, with 130 bbis sp. oil.
6—Am wh bark Holen Mar, Herendeen, 55 bbis sp. oil.
6—Am wh bark Holen Mar, Herendeen, 55 bbis sp. oil.
6—Am wh bark Holen Mar, Herendeen, 55 bbis sp. oil.
6—Am wh bark Holen Mar, Herendeen, 55 bbis sp. oil.
6—Schr Mary Ellen, West, from Mani.
8—Schr Hattie, from Kanai.
8—Schr Hattie, from Kanai.
8—Schr Kamaile, Adams, from Molokai.
8—Schr Manuokawai, Antone, from Mani.
9—Am wh bark Herendee, Howland, clean.
10—Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Magi. 10-Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Magi. 11-Stmr Killaum, McGregor, from Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

3—Schr Hattle, for Kanal.
3—Am wh bark Jas Allen, Willis, to cruise.
4—Schr Konn Packet, Marchant, for Hawaii.
4—Schr Luka, for Knusi.
4—Am wh bark Tameriane, Winslow, to cruise.
4—Tah wh bark Norman, Schneider, to cruise.
6—Haw bark Bernice, Johnson, Ochotsk.
6—Stmr Kilanon, McGregor, for Windsward Ports.
6—Schr Hokulele, for Mani.
6—Schr Hokulele, for Mani.

6—Schr Mot Keiki, for Mani.
6—Schr Hokufele, for Mani.
6—Schr Hokufele, for Mani.
6—Schr Mettle Morrill, Lambert, for Kanai.
7—Schr Mary, Ballastier, for Hawali.
7—Schr Mary, Nika, for Kanai.
7—Schr Active, Chaney, for Hawali.
7—Schr Marikia, Berrill, for Hawali.
7—Schr Lillu, for Molokal
8—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Mani.
8—Schr Mary Ellen, West, for Mani.
8—Schr Yette, Johnson, for Kanai.
8—An wh bark Fanny, Hunting, to cruise.
8—An wh bark Helen Mar, Herendeen, to cruise.
9—An wh bark Herenia, Luflow, to cruise.
9—An wh bark Herenia, Howland, to cruise.
9—Schr Kamalle, Adams, for Molokal.

MEMORANDA.

Report of Bark Tamerlane 1,000 harrels whale and 75 barrels sperm oil, reports having had bed weather the post winter, with plenty of rain. March 7th saw a large body of whales west of the Marquesas. Lost four hat whales we struck, had boats store and broke several rons. Saw whales five different times during the winter cruise but had luck with them. Feb. 14, 1868, Manuel Luis feil from the fore-top-ail yard, while reafing, struck his head on the anshor and sink immediately. Lowered a beat, but he did, not rise again. He was a native of the Western Islands, 27 years of age, and shipped in New Bedford as boutsteerer. Arrived at Kawaihae March 30th.

PASSENGERS.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauca, April 6—Mrs Ather-ton, Chas H Atherton, S L Coan, Mr and Mrs Jones, Miss Baher, L H Mumford, H M Whitney, F A Schaefer, E Kemm, O E Wood, Mr Von Gossnitz, A W Judd, N W Tallant, E Delemar, H Scheimenchier—16 cabin, and 13 deck passengers.

BIRTHS.

in Honolulu, on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Love of a son.

DIED.

KALALIELE In Honolida, April 8th, Kaingilli, a native of Walpin, Hawaii, aged 18 years.

## THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11. The Liquor Trade on Hawaii.

Mr. Epston :- You speak of a " lack of efficiency or co-operation in seconding the Government efforts to suppress illicit distillation and rum-selling among the natives of Hawsii." What are these Government efforts? Changing an officer now and then for a worse one-that's about the calibre, and it is usually done with spite, and not with wisdom. What good is effected? None at all. Most of the Magistrates and Deputy Sheriffs that I am acquainted with "co-operate" the other way, and know the ropes. You couldn't faish a day's travel more successfully than by putting up at some "hanchano's" house, where, after evening prayers, you may get warmed up in the safest and most respectable company, to your heart's content, and fill your tlask in the mornnative up to justice standard? And how many in these "outer districts" can you find worth more, or as much? The whole thing wants reforming, but there is no dealing with men whose self-conceit and blind prejudices will never let them learn anything. The "Government efforts" may rank with Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean with her broom and pattens, and about as oldwemanish. The country is full of distilleries (such as they are,) and will remain so. They might be got rid of, but the way to do it-being wise, patriotic, economical and just-would not of course be sanctioned at our beclouded bureaus. Legalize the business, on or off plantations as might be found best, requiring bonds, &c., and imposing restrictions which it would be impelitic and ruinous to break through. As long as liquor is used here (and that will be as long as ducks swim,) and legally imported, so long it would be just as safe and more satisfactory to make it here. To talk of such a course assisting and abetting intemperance is shallow nonsense. The work would be in responsible hands, working under a strict excise, and there is no reason why liquor squald not be as safe in well-regulated distilleries as in the Honolulu Custom House. The distillers would look out for the unlicensed fellows more effectually than Sheriffs and police have ever done, and as regards the District Justices, they should never be the ferrets of the law. Yours, &c.,

We give the above letter space in our columns, not so much from any especial merit which it may have in itself as for its furnishing a text for of export as the tables of the Collector General show. Oct of remark on the subject brouched. We are willing, too, to allow the remarkable powers of logic and rhetoric displayed by the writer to have their

It is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will waste no time on attempts to mend the laws the corresponding periods in 1866, while the second and fourth on the distillation or sale of spirituous liquors. prove a loss, and the total for the year demonstrated, beyond a The statutes, as they stand, are sufficiently explicit, and suited to the wants of the country. What is wanted is simply a determination to To prove this conclusively we have carefully revised the im- With respect to the licensing of distillation, it is ports and exports for the past five years, with the following re- limited to the district of Honolulu, and has here proved a pecuniary failure-the liquor manufactured not being in demand, and having been actu-1,630,211 82 229,008 13 ally, as we are told, shipped from the country to 391,248 20 Victoria, to the atter discomfiture of the argu-

The free manufacture of the liquor known among the natives as "okolehao" is no doubt a paying business. Some of it is what might be chants, we found that our of eight individuals, six took upon termed very respectable whisky, but the greater had the slightest affiliation with them; they cannot

only been remarkable for the general stagnation which has pre- sirable. Evidently the co-operative movement would be to remove the present restrictions on the sale of the liquor produced. The country is better off without the liquor, any way, and any legislation which prevents its free obtainal is beneficial to the people. It is one advantage of a centralized Government that there is the power to control matters of this sort, provided there is only the inclination on the part of the authorities. Hence the excuse that the laws are unsustained by public opinion, has not the weight it would have in the city of New York, which is so often adduced as an example by the opponents of of Republican Governments. The late successful effort, on the part of the Government, to suppress distillation on North Hawaii is a commentary in the first place on the inefficiency which preceded it. It shows that men can be found who will be faithful, if the Government will only look for them in the right direction, and that vigorous mensures will be conducive to the morals and industrial prosperity of the country. From the district in which we believe seven stills were suppressed, we hear that a decided change has taken place, and that natives are now ready to go to work for wages at some honest employment. Previously there was so much money to be easily obtained by distillation, and selling to various parties, that many gained their livelihood in this way-while others who obtained a living by other methods were too much given to dissipation to be at any stendy work, and the result was a most

> though there were a plenty of able-bodied men. Our correspondent would recommend the licensing of distillation as a remedy. As we have said before, the safest way for the country is to set faithful men at work to enforce the already existing laws. No respectability ought to be given to a business that is already working ruin to the people. By a letter from Kanai we know of a district there " where four stills are in full blast in a circuit of eight miles," in spite, too, of the fact that three dozen cases of miserable gin were sold weekly in the same neighborhood. It seems probable that this is only a specimen of what is

ruinous state of things. It was the general com-

The question of limiting drunkenness by suppressing distillation is simply one of power, not of justice. With respect to the continuance of the restriction on the sale of liquor to Hawaiians, we hope no false friend of the race will endeavor to remove it. One argument used in support of such a measure is that it is derogatory to the rights and dignity of the race-treating them like children, to impose a restriction not likewise imposed upon foreigners. It may be answered that the honest and temperate portion of the people do not feel this to be so. They are perfectly willing to have a law continue which will really benefit them, and are not troubled with any supreme right to get drunk. Moreover it may be added that many of our best citizens would stances-treaties for instance- tid not utterly forbid the enactment and enforcement of such a

Another argument often used is the supposed fact that, with free permission to procure liquor, there would be less drunkenness than at present. This will answer itself in the mind of any unbiassed man. It is true that the only genuine and reliable basis of reform lies in the moral convictions of the people themselves, but this fact is not to prevent law-makers from doing what they

So then the reform we hope for is the procural, Hawaiian people. even perhaps at increased expense to the country, of efficient executive officers of Government, and

breakers themselves. We recommend to the author of the above communication an honest, manly opposition, on his own part, to the production and use of spirituous liquors as a safe and honorable method of overcoming what he pretends to

## Correspondence.

MR. Epiron :- Some of the writers for your paper have lately been directing the attention of the public to the subject of political parties in this Kingdom they have dwelt upon the lack of coherency among the elements that compose the great majority of the ing. Who dreams that \$200 a year will purify a people constituting the opposition to His Majesty's Government, as conducted at the present time. They "ask men to unite in their efforts and sustain a political movement and a party which, while it may at times be at fault in some minor matters, is yet correct in its main objects and principles, and which time will show to have been in the right."

They support certain principles, because whenever the change so universally desired may take place they believe it will enlist in favor of the Government the sympathies of a large class of men who now stand aloof, and of a class who are perhaps as likely to be annexationists as anything else," because principles which they know to be true are ignored and are likely to continue to be so by this Government. I sympathise with very much that has been ex-

pressed in your columns on the subject of parties, the more so, perhaps, because for a long time I indulged in the same pleasant dreams of a Government founded upon the very principles which the writer declares are likely to be ignored. I think the time has come, however, when we can honestly doubt whether such hopes are practicable under the circumstances in which this Kingdom is placed.

It is with extreme regret that I am compelled to differ with those for whose opinions I have great respect, and that I am led to the belief that, as an independent nation, the Hamaiian people can never enjoy a free Government, the free exercise of their inulienable rights, or the enjoyment of such liberties as in other constitutional monarchies are enjoyed by the people. Nor do I believe that, except as other Governments hold this in subjection, will the rights should they chance to incur the displeasure of those who have so wrongly saized the reins of power from the constitutional authorities in this land.

why we cannot hope for a change while still pursu- for a change. ing our independence as a nation.

In the first place, as a permanent necessity to a Constitutional Government, there must be a mutual tor," no matter how conservative and loyal his respect between the rulers and the governed. The opposition. The Ministry show and feel no respect VEW CROP, NOW COMING IN. rights of all classes must be held inviolate, and above for any who may differ with them in any degree; all must reign the supremacy of the law.

will gainsay, that while the people of this Kingdom, eign community that they are regardless of their both naturalized and native born, hold the Throne opinions. They degrade themselves and the naand Government of this Kingdom in a degree of reregard for peace, the ruling class show no respect may differ from them, no alternative but a cowardly spect which speaks volumes for their patience and whatever for the people or their opinions. A class of men are now in power, both in high offices and low, who have hardly ever had a heart-beat for this people. None of the Ministers now here have ever portion is vile, poisonous stuff. But whatever speak the language, and know nothing of their custhe quality of the article produced, the extending toms. In private life they hold them in contempt; of licenses to other districts on the Islands would are utterly regardless of those desires and pecuhave the most deleterious effects. It would give ligities of the people which rulers elsewhere are desirthemselves for their several positions either by studiously regarding the idiosyncracies of this people, or by that prominence in any department of life among men in this country which should mark those called to high positions in a Constitutional Government. Their influence upon their subordinates is not favorable to an affectionate regard for the people, and to those who have watched closely the progress of affairs for some few years, their influence upon the King and chiefs which they have been weak enough to avow themwhen they found their convictions opposed to the line of public duty they were compelled to follow, has lost for them the respect of a large part of the community. In a constitutional monarchy such a Ministry would resign or be dismissed from office. In this country no constitutional course is open to the people to procure their dismissal from office. Now as to the rights of

That this people have a legal and moral right to all the privileges enjoyed previous to the coup of our oldest and most influential residents. 1854 none can deny, and yet they are restrained from their enjoyment. The great right of representation practically no representation of the people.

The governing classes have deliberately, and with persistent determination, placed the people in this position, thus showing how much they regard the rights of the nation, and in what degree they really desire a Constitutional Government.

plaint that no workmen could be obtained, al-In regard to the respect for the law, which is so essential to inspire confidence both at home and dictates of authority.

We next consider whether by any political com- ber of His subjects. binations, or parties, desirable changes can be effecttel. I am led to answer negatively and to conclude that these evils are beyond ordinary remedy.

In the first place what could a party in opposition hope to accomplish? No possible preponderance, numerically, could suffice to make a majority in the socalled Legislative Assembly, if the Ministers chose to exert the powers they have arrogated to themselves. Value of even a vacant pasture lot may be doubled especially lately, cannot lead any to look for mo- muls during the first few years. they have inaugurated the practice of using decreasing in extent, and the time will come voting population, and gives them a power which is entirely opposed to constitutionalism. The use of the funds of the Treasury to sustain newspapers, and other means of brow-beating any who may chance to differ with them; the centralizing despotism, by which every department of the Government, even the judiciary, is under the control of the Ministers, and

real sentiments of love for the nation, as a nation, but rather by those whose chief aim is to cultivate that favor with the Throne that shall insure them their positions, which they use more to oppose the

men in the judiciary department who will faith- taking the lefty views and high political positions | were much more injurious afterwards, and that | 17 Cast Advances made on Consignments. 619 6m

fully apply laws to which none object save the law- that are esential to well ordered governments. No the sea sand encroached upon the arable fields as one of them ever seems to regard that his position soon as the woods near the shore disappeared. should ever be subordinate to his principles. Would Every one who has paid much attention to the the same judges who occupied our Supreme Bench in subject knows that these changes take place, giv-1864, if they had been upon the English Bench, have ing rise sometimes to remarkable phenomena. sanctioned such proceedings as they then did? I For instance, the long beach at Plymouth, when have a higher opinion of them than that; but in the the Pilgrims landed there, was covered with trees, deprecate. And as to " purlfying a native up to nature of things they did not deem it worth while to justice standard," we feel confident that one race lose their positions for a principle, where the interests is about on a level with the other in some parts of only 60,000 people were involved, and no fame of the Kingdom. The Government has lately | would await them as would have been the case had made a vigorous effort in the neighborhood where the interests of a mighty nation been involved in the the letter originated; we only ask that it may be resistance to usurpation. Yet, to each individual of has become so narrow in some parts that the seas followed up, and we on our part will gladly give the sixty thousand, his rights were as dear as though break through it, and needs to be strongly prohe were a unit of sixty millions. I do not assert that tected by artificial means. As the security of the our Ministers and Judges are men of lower morals and harbor of Plymouth depends upon this heach the principles than those of other nations, but, in the na- folly of cutting down the trees is now manifest. ture of men, we can hardly expect of them what we The effect of the laws against cutting and in favor might were they in more conspicuous positions; there- of planting trees in France have been such, that fore it seems to me that we cannot expect to establish of late years, instead of a steady decrease in the here, or build up, those constitutional safeguards and extent of woodland in the Empire, there has been tribunals of appeal which shall be above the local influ- a constant gain. In 1860 the wooded surface of ences that exist here, so long as we remain an inde- France was 8,783,343 hectares, or less than 22,sendent nation. Hence, since the revolution of 1864, 500,000 acres, the whole number of acres of land have been growing into the conviction I now so in France being at least 125,000,000. In 1865 strongly hold, that in annexation alone can we look the number of hectares in wood had increased to for any escape from the evils of a government which over 9,000,000, or nearly a million neres more is based upon selfish motives, and that ignores all true principles. A nation may live through a revolution which shall bear it onward in the path of progress, and be better for the ordeal, but a revolution which strikes backward and destroys the more promising outgrowth of national life; a revolution which degrades and demoralizes, rather than uplifts; which prostitutes high offices; which drags the Courts into connivance at the destruction of what they were instituted to uphold; is based on moral perjury, and can only result ir a demoralization which the nation will hardly recover from. This nation has entered premises during his absence from home on Thursday evening. upon the path of Mexico and the South American

I have no faith in the operations of any possible parties here. In other countries parties are influential because they are known to have coherence and power enough to revolutionize when their just claims are inheeded, and are felt to have the will also. Here this cannot be: the natives have no taste for political turmoil, and the foreigners, who are so constantly informed that they have no rights which the Government are bound to respect, are all more intent upon present gain than the building up of an independent government upon a broad basis of justice and truth. So long as they are let alone, but few of them have any regard for the people's rights, and the great majority of them are so much interested of any foreigners or class of foreigners by secure in the pecuniary gain which will result from annexation, that they do not care to contribute to the stabillity of this Government. This is not saying they are worse or better than most men; they follow nat-These are opinions which have grown in spite of a ural laws. The government does nothing to challenge wish to think otherwise, and I propose to consider their respect, and their interests lead them to hope ON AND AFTER TUESDAY APRIL 14,

Any citizen whose views cannot agree with the Ministers, is styled a "fire-brand," "a trai- WAILUKU PLANTATION. they descend to any artifice to annoy and disgust all Now, I hold as a fact, which I am convinced none who oppose them. They continually inform the forends. They place before the honest Hawaiian reticence, a hope for annexation to some other power,

may form some idea when we remember what the
Ministers did at the last election, where the govern
The finest and most correct likeness ever printed, can be had by early application at the Bookstore of
620 3t

H. M. WHITNEY. Ministers did at the last election, where the government patronage, in the hands of a lunatic, with Minsterial co-operation, succeeded in stifling an expressicn of opinion.

I again submit, that in advocating honorable annexation to the United States I -- Clientes the to live under Ministerial usurpation, and in constant seril of their rights and properties. The material argument in regard to increased value to property. and more equitable taxation, I leave for the present, merely suggesting that the course adopted by the Ministry of visiting their personal spite upon a friendly power, even at the expense of thwarting a Iron Shafting, measure of great national importance, shows conclusively how little the true interests of the nation are has been regarded with unmixed regret. At times regarded by them, and I commend the chalice to the their cringing subserviency in carrying out measures lips of those interested in Reciprocity, who did not care, in 1864, whether the government was rightly administered or not, with the hint that perselves opposed to, instead of honorably resigning haps they are something more than mere passengers in this country, and have some interest in its

It is well known that the views expressed by our correspondent, (\*) are not in all respects in harmony with those held by the publisher of this paper; but we are constantly receiving evidence that he expresses the sentiments of a large and increasing number of persons, including many of

We regard the growth of such sentiments as the natural result of the course of the Ministry, Made of either Iron or Wood, calculations for which will be in a separate house is a right that comprehends all and regret that their policy, or rather want of others, for without that they are rendered utterly policy, should give force to the arguments adduced. powerless to assert and maintain any rights or liber- While we are not as yet without hope that some ties at all. There is in this Kingdom, at present, cure may be found for the growing evils complained of, short of the remedy advanced by our Of all Sizes and Descriptions, with Pumps, correspondent, we deem it our duty to give free scope for the discussion of a subject that is daily forcing itself upon public attention. We yet hope that the earnest desires of a large class of His Majesty's faithful subjects will secure best materials. One of our Wood Presses is giving entire satisfaction on the extensive ranch of the Messra, J. & F Sincloir, the respectful attention due to them, in spite of a Island of Nihau, who may be consulted with regard to par abroad, I have shown with what facility the funda- hostile Ministry, which we have reason to fear is, ticulars mental law of the Kingdom was set at nought, and by a most persistent and ill-advised course, "dohow a facile Court was led to yield to the imperious ing its little best" to alienate His Majesty from the respectful and earnest loyalty of a large num-

> Preserve the Forests and Plant More Trees.

As this is the season most favorable to planting trees, all who have land should endeavor to increase the number of trees growing on it. The It is easy to say they would not exercise all the pow- by planting it with fruit and ornamental trees. ers they might; but their course heretofore, and Care must always be taken to guard against ani-

deration. Again, the Government patronage, which Every year the forests on our mountains are against the nation instead of for it, is beyond when legal provision will be necessary to protect that of any other Government, in comparison to the them, as is done in some European countries, for there is no doubt that they have a great influence on the moisture of the soil and the temperature 31st day of December, 1864, has deposited in this office a copy

It is traditional, says an exchange, that whole The rights of which he claims as author. regions in Spain which are now barren or only used for pasturage a part of the season, were, bewhich can be, and are used, for the oppression of fore the noble woods of the country were cut any who dare express sentiments of opposition, from down, free from drouth and rich in crops. In imaginary loss of dignity in the denial of the the Judges to a deputy shipping master-against all France the same tendency has been checked by these no party could make any headway except by legislation, which interfered, as early as 1669, to actual revolution, even were there the unity of se- prevent the felling of forests without permission, be in favor of a prohibitory law to all, if circum- tion and combination from which so much is expected. The legislation is now very stringent, and in ad- Engravings, Chromos, Lithographs, Again, the conviction grows irresistible that we can- dition the Government exercises the right of comnot look and hope for the lofty sentiments of patriotism pulsory plantation of trees on the land of citizens which guide men in high position in other countries. Who will not be hired by the public money to Pastel Crayons, Bristol Boards, Material for Wax Flower make-This grows in part out of the fact that the Government plant for themselves. The French law of 1859 ing, &c., &c., all of which we offer at the is made up of such mixed material, and the higher forbids the cutting down of any wood larger than 219 Montgomery street (Russ Block), 528 offices are filled as we have stated by men with no twenty-five neres, unless it shall appear to the proper authorities that such wood is not necessary | n w. severasce. to protect the soil on mountains or steep slopes, SEVERANCE, CLARK & CO., or against the encroachments of rivers; or to prenatural progress of the Kingdom than to inaugurate serve springs and water courses from drying up, and carry on a purely Hawaiian policy that shall ac- and the seashore from being blown or washed Commission Merchants. cord with the natural tendencies and destiny of the away; for the defense of the frontier or for the public health. It was found that to cut off the The comparative insignificance of the political stage | forests caused the billsides to be stripped of soil, seems to prevent our judges and statesman from and the springs to dry up; that torrents and freshets Also, to the Purchase and Forwarding of Merchandise.

and an island of considerable extent outside of the beach was also wooded. Since the trees have been cut the sea has washed the island away so that it is covered by every tide, and the beach than fifteen years before. In a few of the other undertaken, but nowhere with so much success as in France. Until within a few years since coal has commanded a high price, the natural increase of wood in Massachusetts has kept pace with the amount cut off each year.

A CARD .- Mr. Rhodes begs to return his very sincere thanks to the young gentlemen, members of the Olympic Club, who so promptly extinguished the fire on his

Good Potatoes at Last! RECEIVED THIS DAY, PER SCHR.

Carefully Selected Potatoes. For sale at the Family Grocery and Feed Store, by
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NOTICE.

FORBID ALL PERSONS TRUSTING also forbid Roraboras, Portuguese, Pakes and Jiaoles fro

NOTICE.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Steam and Water Cocks. Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges, and Injectors, Piping Elbows, Tees. India Rubber Packing, Leather Belting.

and Hose. ALL KINDS OF Brass Work Neatly Executed. Best Bar Iron and Cumberland Coal

Flax Packing

Overshot, Breast, Turbine, Centre Discharge AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF WATER WHEELS.

On hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

water of any desired locality. One of our Centre Disthinge Wheels may be seen at the Kabeshe Plantation, where it is in

WINDMILLS Made and adapted to any place required. WOOL, PULU, COTTON & OIL PRESSES.

Made of any size and strength,

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15 Ist day of February, A. D. 1858, J. W. H. KAUWAHI, of Lahaina, Island of Maui, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words

"Kuhikuhi o Kanaka Hawaii."

Ramchameha, H. H. M. s Minister of the Interior, in accord-ance with a resolution of the King in Privy Council, bearing date the 15th day of February, 1858, and by virtue of the au-thority in me vested by Section 1st of the general provisions of Article 4. Chapter 7, of the Act to organize the Executive Departments—laws 1845 and 1846—do hereby grant unto the said. W. H. Kauwahi, his executors, administrators and assigns. the sole right and liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing and vending the said book of forms in the Hawaiian Islands for the term of ten years from the 15th day of February, A. D

In testimony whereof I, L. Kamehameha, His Majesty's Minister of the Interior, have caused the seal of the In L. S.) terior office to be hereunto affixed this 18th day of Peruary, A. D. 1859.

L. KAMEHAMEHA. ruary, A. D. 1859. Be it remembered that, on the 2M day of February, A. D.

1868, J. W. H. Kauwahi, of Lehaina, Island of Maui, in accordance with Setion 3d of an Act "To encourage learning in this Kingdom, by securing the copies of charts, maps and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies," approved on the "KUHIKUHI O KE KANAKA HAWAIL"

The rights of which he claims as author.

In testimery whereof I have hereunto set my hand and it testimery whereof I have hereunto set my hand and its last of the Interior Department to be affixed at Honolulu, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1888.

FERD. W. HUTCHISON,

FINE ARTS. E HAVE NOW ON HAND A

MOULDINGS AND FRAMES Of all descriptions. Winsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors

SHIPPING AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

We will attend to the Sale of Sugars, and all kinds of Island

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S STAR WANING .- The press of Paris, according to a cable despatch, is to be placed under a more rigid censorship. This looks badly for Louis Napoleon. It indicates an increasing divergence between his policy and that public opinion with which he has generally contrived to keep in line. He recently made a show of extending the liberties of the press. but contrived to What new restrictions abridge them still more. are to be imposed remain to be seen. The liberties the press are already abridged to an extent that

The Steamer

KILAUEA

LEAVING HONOLULU.

6th. Monday. April 13th, Monday. May

18th, | Monday, June 25th. | Monday, Jane

PRECISELY, TOUCHING AT

KA WATHAR BA

MARUAONA.

DURING THE PRESENT QUARTER AS FOLLOW

Laying Up the Week commencing May 116.

KEALAKEKUA.

AND LEAVING

Kawaihae and Mahukona, Thursday afternoon

On Thursday, June 25th, 1868.

-SHE WILL LEAVE FOR-

At half-past 4 P. M.,

Arriving back on Saturday, the 27th.

Steamship Co.'s

WALKER & ALLEN, April

Koloa and Walmea, Kauai.

California, Oregon and Merica

San Francisco and Honolulu Ronte

The Company's Fine A 1 Steamshi

F. CONNER. Commander.

by the following Time Table:

Rates of Passage have been Reduced

Through Freight to Portland and Victoria will be taken

Insurance guaranteed at lower rates than by sailing wash

articular care taken of shipments of Fruit.
All orders for Goods, to be purchased in San Francisco.

613 3m H. HACKFELD & CO., Agent

Regular Dispatch Line

SAN FRANCISCO

THE AMERICAN CLIPPER BARK

"COMET!"

ABBOTT, MASTER.

Will have Immediate Dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or passage, having superior accommodation a cabin and steerage passengers, apply to C. BREWER & Co., Agenta

For Bremen or Hamburg.

靈R. W. WOOD,

Will be Dispatched for either of the above Perts.

Immediately on her return from San Francisco,

And Sail on or about the 15th of May,

For freight or passage, having superior Cabin accommendations, apply to [616 2m] H. HACKFELD 4 Ca

C. BREWER & CO.'S LINE

FOR NEW BEDFORDS

PERKINS ..... MASTER,

Will have Quick Dispatch for the above Port

Having a large part of her cargo already engaged. For reight or passage apply to C. BEEWER & CO., 616 Market Wharf.

McColGAN & JOHNSON.

Merchant Tailors.

Opposite Theod. C. Henck's.

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Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellow's Ball, Honolula, H. I

International Hotel and Restaurant

entirely renovated, and is now under the management MR. SINGER, whose long experience in the basis will enable him to attend to the wants of his patrons in

Board, \$5 per week | Rooms, \$1 50 per week

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE

Sperm and Whale Oil.

BY THE CASK, BARREL OR GALLON,

e undersigned without delay.

8. Waialua, March 23, 1868. [618 lm]

THIS POPULAR HOUSE HAS BEEN

A. SINGER, Proprieter

C. L. RICHARDS & CO.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU, B. I.

Dentist.
Office corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.

The A 1 Am. Clipper Ship

SYREN

H. JACOBS ..... MASTER,

THE HAWAIIAN CLIPPER.

PER STEAMER.

Will run between Honolulu and San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

Kealakekua, Wednesday, about noon,

Arriving back at Honelulu Suturday me

17 Passengers will be landed at Makee's Landing.

KAILUA.

1st.

Monday, March 30th, | Monday, April

Monday, April

Monday, May

AT 44 P.

KALEPOLEPO.

Kailua, Wednesday evenings.

eems almost incredible. Affairs are evidently in a bad way in France. he Emperor fancies that he has founded a dynasbut few persons suppose that the Empire will ever be transmitted to his son. Possibly it may not survive the present ruler. The fact is the French ople are tired of Louis Napoleon. The educated intelligent classes are opposed to him. The rain of France is in opposition to the Empire. LAHAINA. Even the moneyed and middle classes are falling way. The financial embarrassments, collapse of the Credit Mobilier, fathire of the Mexican Loan, and general prostration of trade bave deprived them of the profits they have heretofore enjoyed. Opinion seems ripening for a change. The Empeor seems to be aware of the condition of affairs. But his old cunning and unscrupulousness will obably remain with him to the last, and retain in in his place, providing be can succeed in effectually muzzling the organs of public opinion.

Temperance Legion.

WEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL upon the Treasurer (at the office of the President, their Monthly Dues. By order of the President. GEORGE BLAKE, Member of Investigating Commit-Honolulu, April 3, 1868.

FOR SALE.

500 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND, SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA, Island of Hawaii. The above land is suitable for a farm, and is well-known as splendid bottom Price, One Thousand Dollars.

Apply, Box 110, or to 618 1m Rare Chance for Investment THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES

The Lease of the Pelley Premises! SITUATED ON HOTEL STREET. Together with the Furniture!

The house is centrally located, and contains seven first-class The house is centrally located, and contains seven first-class Rooms, suitable for gentlemen desiring a quiet home. There is also attached to the premises a good Bath Room, Baths, &c. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired, and is now one of the most successful and favorite Lodging Houses in the city—the rooms being rarely vacant.

To a party wishing to engage in the above occupation, this presents an opportunity seldom offered. The house has here-tofore and is now doing a good paying business, and is retinquished solely on account of the present proprietor desiring to leave the Kingdom. From Honolulu ..... May 9 At San Francisc \$50 - - CABIN, | \$30 STEERAGE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON ALL SHIPKING

17 For further particulars apply to 618 1m

## FRESH CROCERIES A Splendid Assortment

NEW GOODS Just Received

C. BREWER & Co., agents. Per Steamer "Idaho,"

> - CONSISTING OF-GOLDEN GATE EX. FAMILY FLOUR, Graham Flour, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Meal, loxes best White Macaroni.

> Boxes best White Vermicelli, Fresh Layer Raisins, Best California Hams, California Streak Bacon, Smoked Beef, Smoked Bacon,

Smoked Beef Tongues. Cases Green Peas, Homony, Curry Powder. Japanese Tea -- | th papers,

Japanese Tea-+ ib papers Japanese Fan Tea-1 fb papers, And Another Lot of the Celebrated

JAPANESE TEA IN BOXES! Boxes Essence Lemon. Cases Little Neck Clams, Cases Pepper Sance. Cases California Lard. California Mustard.

Border's Condensed Milk-Cases McMurray's Table Fruit-Peaches, Cases Cutting's Table Fruit-Peaches, Cases Cutting's Table Fruit-Pears, Cases Cutting's Table Fruit-Quinces, Cs. Cutting's do. -Assorted.

California Cream Cheese

Boxes Saloon Bread-23 his each Cases Fresh Salmon in tios. Cases Summer Savory, Cases Sage, Ground Cloves, Ground Cinnamo

Cayenne Pepper, Fresh Almonds, English Walnuts.

Cases Cutting's Jellies-quarts and pints. Cases Capers, Cases Spiced Oysters, Fresh Citron, Billings' Hams,

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN SYRUP,

California Oats and Bran. White Beans, Mediterranean Figs, Fresh Cranberries, Maple Sugar, Ground Pepper

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS MAY BE RELIED ON

FRESH AND CAREFULLY SELECTED.

-AND WILL RE-Sold at Lowest Market Rates,

Family Grocery and Feed Store By I. BARTLETT. BOLLES & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED.

Also, Per D. C. Murray,

PER LATE ARRIVALS. PER STEAMER IDAHO. OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF FLOUR, in ht.

California Lime, and a large assertment of Paints and Paint Off Manila Cordage assorted Sizes from 1 to 44 inches. Per Bark Wilhelm.

Hubbard's Patent Zinc Paint, Best Boiled English Paint Oil, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c., &c. COTTON CANVAS.

JAPAN TEA. RECEIVED PER IDAHO. FOR SALE Paints in Oil and Water.

PROM NO. 1 TO NO. 8. JUST ARRIVED

PIE FRUITS. CALIFORNIA TABLE AND PIE FRUITS Just received per IDAHO. For sale by
BOLLES & CO. EXPECTED PER COMET.

CASES OF CALIFORNIA BREAD; Cases which will be sold at low prices by BOLLES & CO DATENT BUSHED, AND PLAIN BUSHED BOLLES & CO.

Sauce Pans. CASKS ASSORTED SIZES, FOR SALE BY Golden Gate Mills Flour! Bakers' Extra, Extra Family and Superfine,

In Quarter Sacks.

and warranted of the best quality. For sale by

Cotton and Hemp Canvas, ALL NUMBERS AT LOWER RATES

than have been sold in this market for six years. All arly to (616 lw) C. L. RICHARDS & CO. LUMBER! LUMBER!

Just Received and for Sale, THE CARGO OF BARK "RAINIER,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NORTH-WEST LUMBER!

White Cedar Shingles, Laths and Pickets, Surface Planed North-west Boards, Surface Planed North-west Plant

It and It, suitable for Heading, &c., &c. Also, Received per "Syren, AN INVOICE OF

Doors, Windows and Blinds! WE HAVE ON HAND All sizes Wrought and Cut Nails, White Lend, Zinc Paint, Boiled Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Copal & Damar Varnish, Coach Varnish, and a variety of

A NEW AND Select Assortment of Wall Paper:

Window Glass, Sheet Lead, Paint and Wall Brushes, AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Builders' Hardware, Redwood Lumber. Redwood Shingles, Pickth Mouldings. Lattice, &c., &c. LEWERS & DICKSON, Fort, King and Merchant Sta

Rare Works on Sugar. VERY DIFFICULT TO PROCURE, HERE

Copy Wray's Practical Sugar Pinnter-1 Copy Porter's Nature and Properties of Sugar Care, 1 Copy Kerr's Cultivation of Sugar Care, Stewart's Sorghum, and its Products, including a new method making Sec. of making Sugar. WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF THE AROVE Hedges' Sorgho, giving the best methods of construct Mills and Sorghum Pans.

-ALSO-Sinclair's Code of Health and Longevity.

H. M. WRITNEY.